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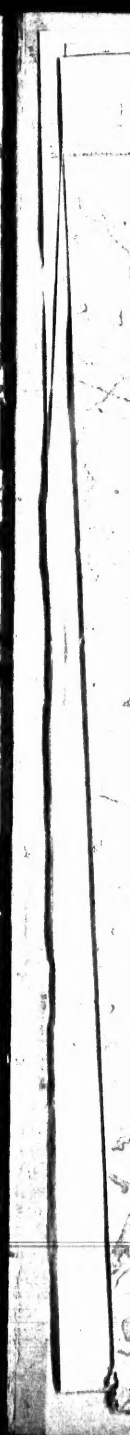
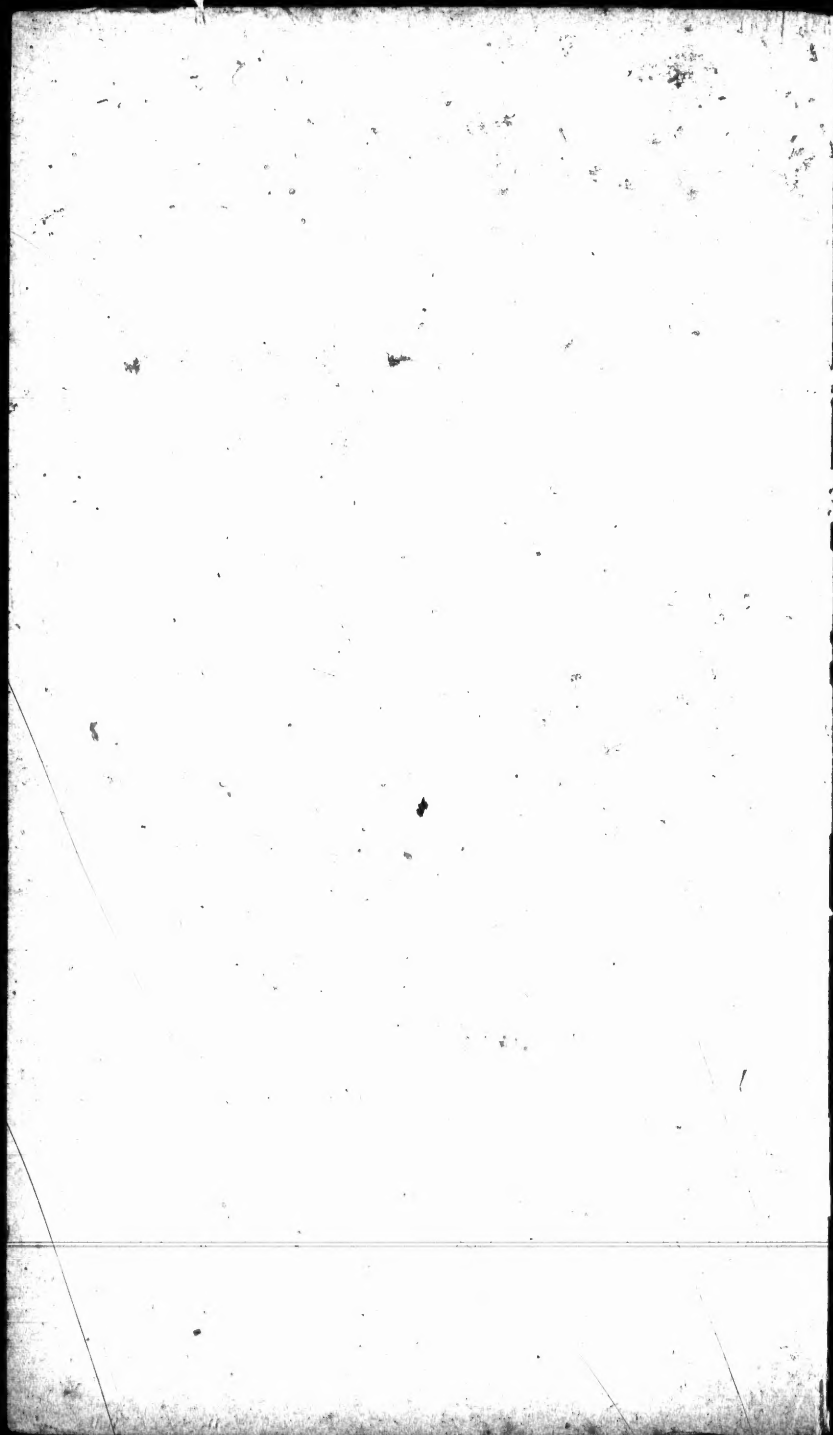
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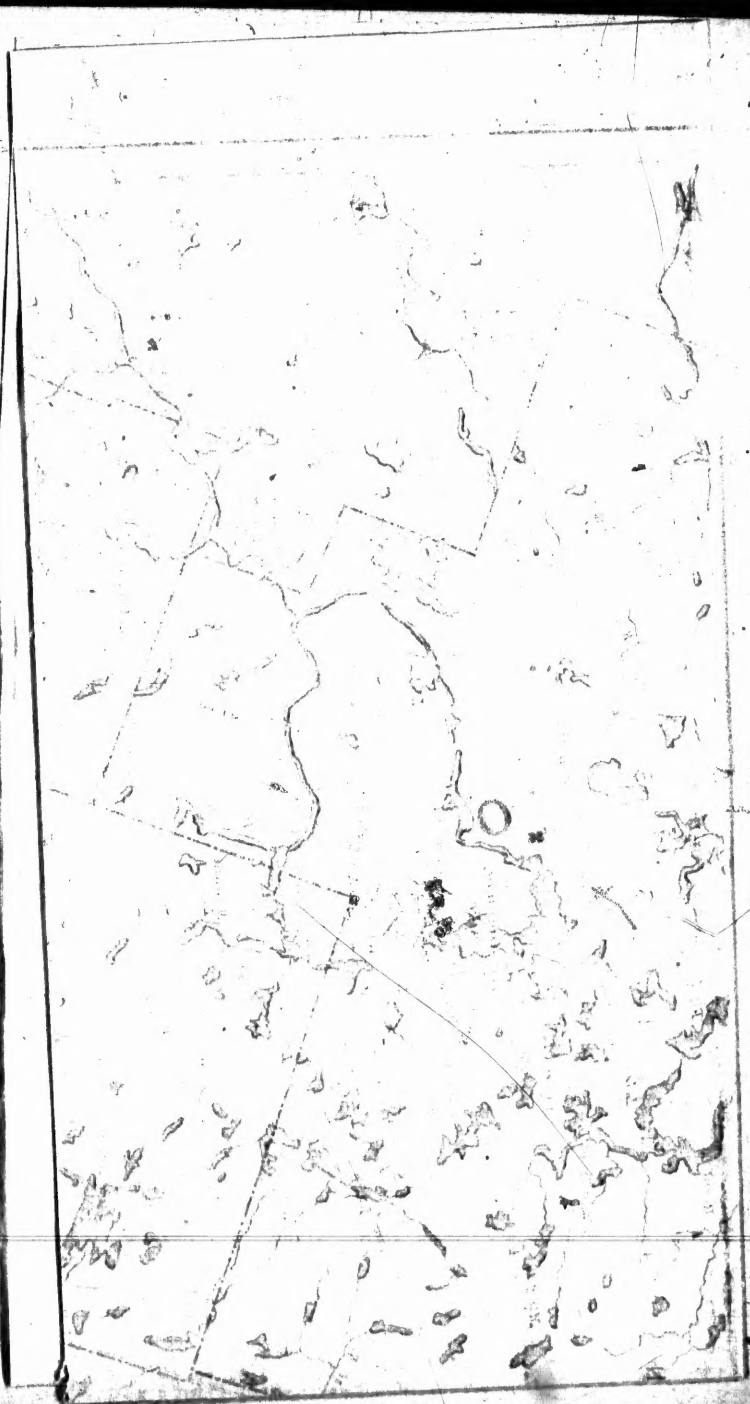
Sporting Resorts



MUSKOKA

MIDLAND LAKES, GEORGIAN BAY
RANGELEY LAKES, (MAINE.)

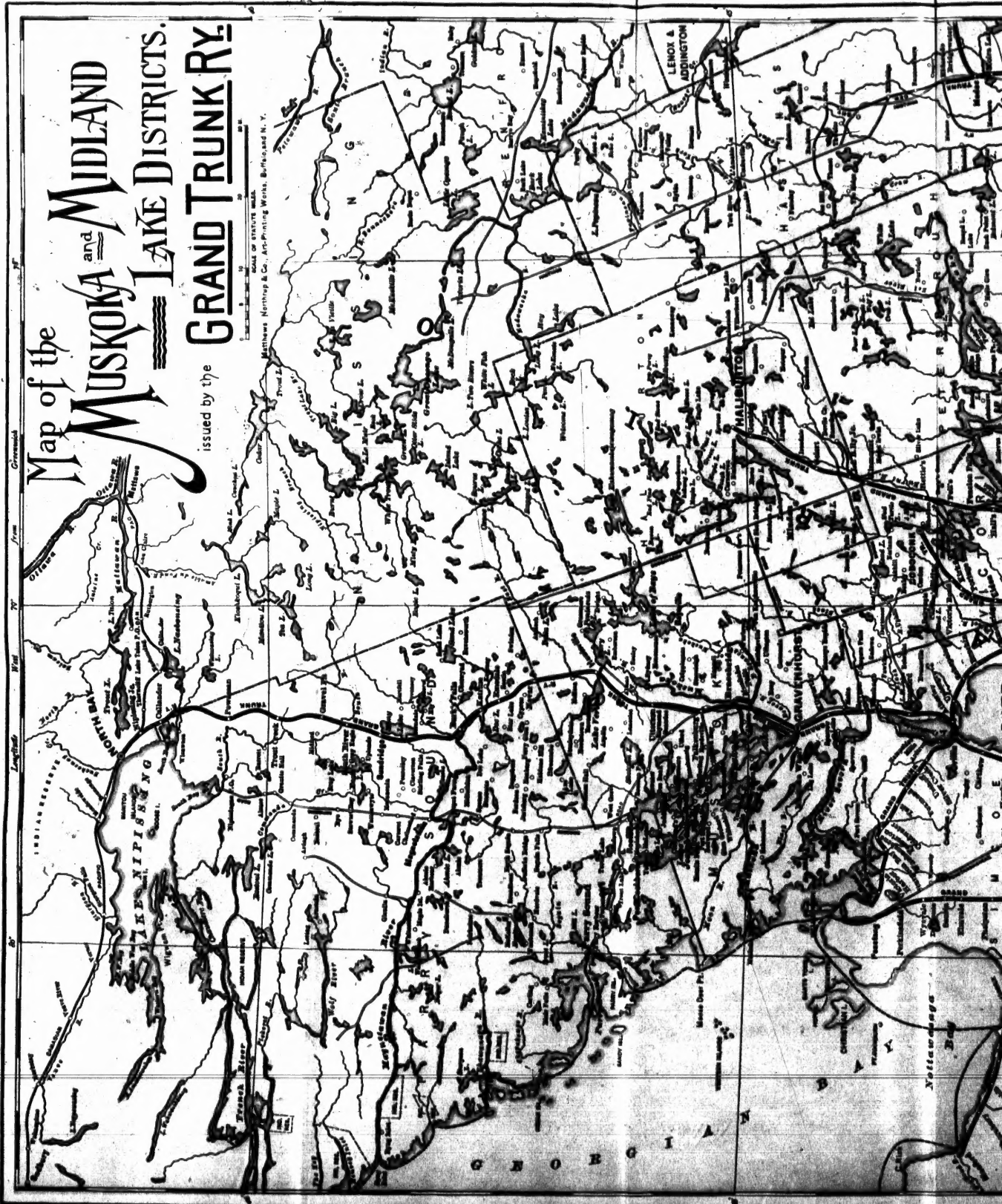




Map of the
MUSKOGA and MIDLAND
LAKE DISTRICTS.
GRAND TRUNK RY.

issued by the

Matthews, Northrop & Co.,
New York, Buffalo and N. Y.





ONTARIO

TORONTO

NIAGARA FALLS

WINDSOR

DETROIT

ROCHESTER

ALBANY

SYRACUSE

PHILADELPHIA

PITTSBURGH

CLEVELAND

COLUMBUS

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

ST. LOUIS

KANSAS CITY

MEMPHIS

NEW ORLEANS

BATON ROUGE

HOUSTON

SAN ANTONIO

EL PASO

ALBUQUERQUE

SAN JUAN

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A GLANCE

AT THE

FAMOUS LAKES

AND OTHER

SPORTING RESORTS

ON THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

WITH A SUMMARY OF FISH AND GAME LAWS.

BY ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY PASSENGER DEPARTMENT
MONTREAL.

1892.

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Introduction

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A GLANCE

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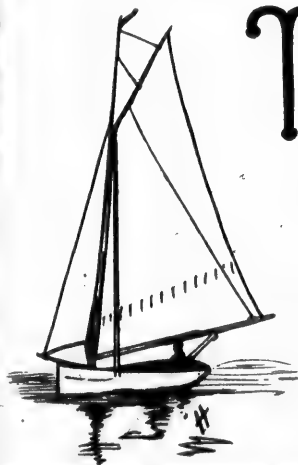
Muskoka Lakes & other Resorts

REACHED BY THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY & ITS CONNECTIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

*"Like a virgin goddess in a primeval world,
"Canada still walks in unconscious beauty among
"her golden woods, and along the margin of her
"trackless streams, catching but broken glances of
"her radiant majesty as mirrored on their surface."*



THE description of the scenic beauties of Canada has formed the theme upon which many a talented author has lavished his intellectual powers, and still the subject is not half exhausted.

The territory of the Dominion is so vast, its natural advantages so colossal, the material upon which to dilate passing before the vision as a vast train of meteoric splendour, that the most comprehensive narrative

has failed to enfold*within its pages more than a little of the charms which belong to Canada by right, and which will be acknowledged before she takes her place

in the glorious future awaiting her in the "Olympus of nations". The object of these few pages is simply by a brief description to point out some of the most famous hunting, fishing and pleasure resorts, and to direct the attention of the tourist or sportsman in his selection of a summer trip.

The bursting of the springtide sun, which warms to life the tender offspring of the kingdom of Flora, and under whose genial influence our ice-bound rivers and snow-clad mountains seem glad to return to their normal condition, is also the first signal to the sportsman, the tourist, the seeker after health or pleasure, to be on the alert, and to determine where to spend the holiday season.

To a very large number, both in this and the sister country, the holiday season is looked forward to as the one bright spot in the year, when, for a brief space the cares of business are cast aside and life is given up to enjoyment; and there are also many more untrammelled and free to seek out pleasure wherever it may be obtained. To either class these pages will not appeal in vain, for the daily increasing facilities of travel, the ease with which places, until recently remote, may be reached, render it constantly more difficult to determine which place will prove the most enjoyable. Experience, and the testimony of thousands, has proved that in the Ontario Lake district is to be found the Elysium of the sportsman, the Mecca of the tourist.



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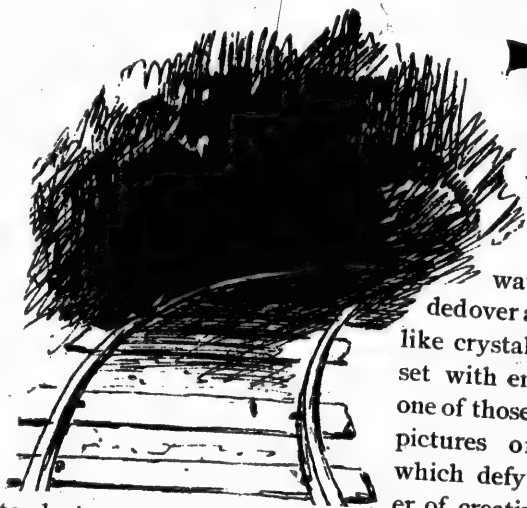
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CANOE LAKE.—MUSKOKA RIVER



THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

"I leave the town with its hundred noises
Its clatter and whirr of wheel and steam
For woodland quiet and silvery voices
With a forest camp by a crystal stream."



to depict, and baffles the skill of brightest imitation; is, indeed the sportsman's paradise.

The district may be reached by the various railroad routes from the State of New York, Pennsylvania, etc. to Suspension Bridge, and thence by the Northern & North-Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway to Muskoka Wharf, (Gravenhurst Station.)

The whole of the district from Lake Simcoe to Gravenhurst through the region of Parry Sound and thence north to Lake Nipissing and round by the shores of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron is replete with historical interest, as being the home of the ill-fated

THIS in-comparable range of

waters studied over a vast area, like crystalline gems set with emeralds in one of those gorgeous pictures of nature, which defy the power of creative genius

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Hurons. Now all is forgotten, the scene is changed, and it is only now and then, in a reflective mind, that the name of a village or lake will awaken the memory of some Indian legend, "dark with phantoms and shapes of wild enormity."

The swift current of civilization has swept all before it. Once, over the peaceful lakes and placid waters might be heard the echo of the savage eloquence of the Iroquois, or the dying yell of the Hurons as they fell before the ferocious valour of their implacable enemies; and now the only sound which usually disturbs the air, is the musical ripple of the waters, ruffled by the winds, or the motion of some pleasure craft,

But at times, also, the Lake re-echoes with the merry laugh of the Angler, as some aristocratic member of the finny kingdom sporting itself in delight, at length becomes a dupe of that insignificant simulacrum of the plebeian order of diptera—"the fur wrought fly"—which at first it disclaimed even to notice.

The point for "up the lakes" is Gravenhurst, from which the passenger can take his choice of many places, which are within an easy distance of this spot, or he may make up his mind to take a sail on lake Muskoka, just to take in at a glance the surroundings. If he decides on this place, on some bright afternoon his eye will meet a picture which it would be difficult to match in all that vast panorama which Dame Nature has spread out under many climes.

With a capricious hand the solid earth seems to have been scooped out into numerous lake beds, leaving here and there what looks at a distance like so many blots on a clear crystal surface, but which are in reality charming islands,—sylvan gems,—a very Eden to the tourist. Of all inorganic substances water is the most wonderful, but here also it is most beautiful. Here is the spot in which to indulge the fancy, or to let it wander in the endeavor to fix indelibly upon the mind, for the purpose of transferring to canvas, the

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reflection on the surface of those waters, where the shadow of countless islands is mirrored in its depths, where every ripple and every wreath played upon by the radiating and scintillating sunbeams, presents a rapidly alternating phantasmagoria, multitudinous in its hues, enchanting in its delicacy.

To those in search of purely scenic beauty no more delightful spot can be pointed out, while those in search of health can scarcely do better; for the pure, fresh air at an altitude of 750 feet above the level of Lake Ontario is the very spot to invigorate exhausted physical nature.

Having taken a hasty glance at the lake during a few minutes let us return to the shore and study the surroundings more in detail before we take a trip upon the water. The distinguishing characteristic of the whole of this region, hemmed in by forests which retain their pristine grandeur, is solemn peacefulness. Land and water, barren rock and patches covered with a growth of almost tropical luxuriance, blend in delightful harmony. Here may be seen a succession of rocks, which at some remote period must have been thrown up by one of those violent upheavals of nature, who toys with rocks and mountains as she allows the wind to play with feathers; and, by their side, may be seen little plots covered with countless spears of grass, the one the remnant of some fierce elemental war, the other the token of peace. Within this imposing arena, which seems to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind, pleasures as varied as the scenes may be realized. The very formation of the Lakes presents unrivalled facilities for both fishing and camping. The spirit of the most enthusiastic angler rises with the elevating influence of the scene, for his trained eye can take in at a glance the unceasing activity existing beneath the trembling transparent bosom of these matchless waters, where myriads of the finny tribe, unmolested disport themselves. In the summer

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months, what time is not taken up with the pleasure of feasting the eye on the charms of nature may be well spent in camping and fishing, walking, driving and visiting, for the utmost good-will prevails all over these islands, the very atmosphere being inducive to such a spirit; and in the autumn, when the "sere and yellow leaf" reminds one that the sun is hasting to gladden other climes, the disciples of the gun, the lovers of the chase take almost entire possession of the field.

On either shore of the Lakes are studded villages, which apparently have risen up with the increasing demands of a special class of visitors, at which those who decide to make their quarters on the main land, will find every convenience for the supply of their requirements, and which will indeed make them feel that though when only a few miles from shore, they are away from the world "with its hundred noises," they are in reality at home. From these various centres every conceivable form of excursion may be arranged, which, it is perhaps well to mention, in slight detail.





Although as before remarked, the region of the lakes is dotted over with countless islands and there are hundreds of small streams and lakelets, there are only three sheets of water which from their size and prominence stand out distinctly.

These three are Lake Muskoka, Lake Rosseau and Lake Joseph.

Many of the islands, on which have been erected handsome dwellings, are the private property of wealthy Canadians, but there are hundreds of choice little spots on which any party is at liberty to take up their abode for the season, and with their camps reign lords of a miniature kingdom.

It is pleasing to note the good-will which prevails during the summer season on these Islands, where it is the custom for camping parties in the evening to pay a visit to some sister island in their canoes, where hospitality is sure to be extended, and by the light of a camp fire, music and dancing terminates many a pleasant day.

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The radiant and ceaseless loveliness of nature's ever changing panorama is seldom more appreciated than in the midst of these lakes

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Who is there, after a refreshing slumber in this pure atmosphere could gaze unmoved at the glories of the heavens as mirrored in these Lakes? The sun-beams have driven far from the field aerial cloud flocks—flocks of Admetus under Apollo's keeping—leaving it iridescent with the morning light.

Or again at sunset, when nature seems to be exerting her utmost to exhibit her manifold charms ere the closing of the day, when the sun bathes the whole heaven in one mantle of crimson, gold and amber hue; or yet once more, when the whole scene is hushed in the silence and calm of night, a parallel effect may be produced.

Removed, as it were, from the midst of human labor and life, surrounded by a feeling of deep and tender desolation, the powers of contemplation are awakened, when presently from behind some dark cloud the moon will burst in all its glory, shedding its silvery halo over island and camp, over lake and river, as a glorious mantle of peace.

"Dark blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid
Grew darker from the under-flame:
So leaping lightly from the boat
With silver anchor left afloat
In marvel whence that glory came
Upon me, as in sleep I sank
In cool soft turf upon the bank."



A TRIP FROM GRAVENHURST THROUGH LAKE ROSSEAU TO THE FALLS.

FOR those not having very much time at their disposal, a profitable way to spend it, is to take a trip on board one of the steamers of the Muskoka and Georgian Bay Navigation Company, which leaves twice a day on the arrival of the trains of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Leaving Gravenhurst, the steamer on which there is every accommodation and comfort, glides through the open waters of Lake Muskoka, affording a splendid view of the surrounding scene. If it is the passengers' first visit, there will be much that will attract the eye. The rock-bound shores, the wildness and rusticity will remind him of many a Highland scene.

As the shore recedes, however, his attention will soon be diverted towards a series of views defying the power of description, and he will begin to wish that he could just step off to explore some little "sylvan nook" firmly planted on the top of a huge, ill-shapen rock that apparently has no excuse to offer for the position it occupies. From the inside of some picturesque tent above which is floating some chosen color, the voices of the campers will be borne to his ear. But the steamer passes on and in its course are many of those huge boulders which geologists in their stony language talk very learnedly about. But look to the left at those handsome dwellings! The rugged shores, the little island with its solitary tent, the secluded scene; is changed to one of life and animation: a suburban residence in mid-stream. And so the view is constantly changing until the first halt of importance is made at that now well known place Beaumaris.

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Beaumaris is situated right in the heart of Lake Mus-
koka, has splendid hotel accommodation, and is pre-
eminently the place for headquarters, if the visitor does
not wish to camp out. After leaving Beaumaris, the
steamer glides through a number of islets along the
Indian River into Port Carling lock. Port Carling
itself is a thriving place in summer, and many
thoroughly enjoyable excursions by land and water
may be arranged therefrom. On the other side of the
lock we find ourselves in Lake Rosseau.



What a gorgeous spectacle greets the eye! Like
some rosy finger tipped Aurora, goddess of the morn,
these Lakes have appeared in the tourists horizon, by
the side of which the far famed beauty of the Thousand

Islands pales. The more this scenery is studied, the more convinced one becomes that the charms which are spread out under a Canadian sky, can vie with the most lovely which are scattered under distant climes. The limpid water of the Lake is dotted over with picturesque islands clothed with a healthy growth which affords a welcome shade at noonday heat. On these Islands may be found numbers of artistic looking dwellings; snow white tents that contrast agreeably with their surroundings; hammocks swung in the shade of miniature groves, reminding one of Polynesian happiness rather than of a place within a few miles of our great metropolis. This is the lower end of Lake Rousseau, which for beauty is only rivalled by the Lake on the opposite side.

Lake Rosseau is somewhat smaller than Lake Muskoka, and its varied scenery is brought more within the compass of the eye. But we must pass on and wend our way towards Windermere—an island in the south of the Lake, which is one of the favorite spots from which to direct operations. Every requisite for camping and tourists parties can be obtained at the usual rates and it is convenient in every respect.



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PERHAPS here it may be as well to state that though every form of passive enjoyment may be realized in this district, Lake Rosseau is essentially the haunt of those in search of active sport. Fishing and shooting may be indulged in to the heart's content. Trout may be found in adjacent streams, but here the black bass holds sovereign sway. Although not to be compared to trout, the black bass is by no means to be despised, he is in the words of Kit Clark, "a nobleman among the finny nobility. He is an aquatic terrier, tenacious as a bulldog, and a three-pounder on a light rod will fully compensate a man for a days vexation." Red deer are to be found within a radius of two or three miles while duck, partridge and hares are to be obtained in abundance.

But we must return to Windermere. After leaving this place the steamer passes Rosseau Falls, touches at Maplehurst and from thence proceeds to its destination, Rosseau.

The village of Rosseau is situated at the north of the Lake, and the run from Gravenhurst occupies about four hours. There are many interesting spots within easy access; the Shadow River, and delightful drives. At about one mile distant a rugged promontory stretches out its neck into the lake from which an exquisite view of the surrounding country is possible, but as it is all on about the same level it is not very extensive.



The region of these lakes has been compared to the Highlands of Scotland, but here "no haughty peerage of attendant mountains" keeps guard over these lovely waters as jealous sentinels, but still they are not left defenceless; for all round the staunch though lowly members of the kingdom of Florida keep a faithful watch.

Round about Maplehurst and Rosseau are many beautiful walks and drives, and if one cares to venture to the limit of civilization, a trip to Burleigh Falls will well repay a visit. Here one may witness the rafts descending the rapids and watch the skill and dexterity with which the raftsmen conduct their heavily freighted burden on its perilous course. "Love-sick Lake" is also worth a visit, cast in the midst of a trackless wilderness, to which a romantic interest is attached. Around this district numerous woods and lakes abound which are plentifully stocked, and which offer to the sportsman's a zest which can now be found in but few places in Canada. Excellent sport may here be found, deer and partridge are unmolested, so that those who are prepared to rough it, pushing their way through unbeaten tracks may be sure of ample reward. To the right of Shadow River is a pine grove, the fragrant scent of which borne on the summer breeze is delightful and exhilarating. A sail down the Shadow River, one of Canada's choicest gems, should not be omitted while in this neighborhood.

Take a bright afternoon when the sky is free from darkened stains, and the sun is shining out in all his splendour; when the air is soft and genial and only a gentle breath is stirring. What a lovely scene of unsophisticated nature greets the eye! Here is the display of nature's art, unadorned by the clumsy hand of man.

"In omni re vincit imitationem veritas!"

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On its placid reflective bosom glides the little craft, finding its way through an avenue of vegetation, set in virgin soil, presenting at every turn a scene of unexpected and evanescent beauty. Broad are the shadows cast across its crystal path, for every branch or shrub that over-hangs its shores is mirrored thereon. No sound but the falling of a leaf or the splash of a paddle all alone with the primeval grandeur of the works of nature, and yet only a few miles off from the turmoil of a great commercial city! Doubtless there are numerous other spots equally as enchanting which it may be the good fortune of the tourist to explore, but the places enumerated in this trip are sufficient to give an outline of the kind of pleasure to be derived from a visit to the famous Lake Rosseau and the immediate vicinity. But we must reluctantly leave this lake and return to Gravenhurst, and wend our way over the waters as far as Port Carling and there diverging to the left enter Lake Joseph.





ON BALA LAKE MUSKOKA.

LAKE JOSEPH



In many respects lake Joseph is the most attractive of the Lakes. Its waters are clearer, and as it is less frequented it is more thoroughly a sportman's

paradise. It is entered by a but through the sand-bar at Port Sandfield, which separates it from Lake Rosseau. The run thence by Steamer to Port Cockburn at the head of the Lake is enchanting. The same alternation of moss covered islets and wooded island in a setting of silvery water is noticeable as in the sister lakes. Here, however, there seems to be a wider expanse of living verdure, and under the shade of the heavy growth of some of the islands the stately "flower crowned prince" *osmunda regalis*, spreads its graceful fronds. The bays and channels present bewildering attractions to the camper and the angler, while here and there though not so frequently as in the other lakes may be found the summer abodes of busy professional men or merchants, picturesquely placed, showing that the delights of the region are not unappreciated. Beautiful is this place in budding springtime, lovely in the middle of summer, but what must it be when all the woods are ablaze with the coloring of a Canadian

autumn? Simply indescribable. Here the hemlock path of mass up with an effect that would ravish an artist's soul, their lighter colors and more graceful forms relieving the sombre character of the unbending spruce and pine. Such is Hemlock Point, in particular, where the lake begins to broaden and enclasp in its crystal embrace a galaxy of islands, a summer sojourn upon which must be as a perpetual and delicious dream. On some of these islands may be found the headquarters of a local organization of sportsmen, and its members have tastes of delight which, carried away to their inland homes, will while away many an hour of fire-side talk in the long winter evenings. Both Port Cockburn and Port Sandfield at either end of the Lake have fine accommodation for tourists. Along the shores of this lake wild rice abounds and it is one of the favorite feeding grounds of wild fowl, hence some of the best duck shooting in Canada may here be enjoyed.

It is safe to say that though travellers may boast of Italian Lakes, the Scottish lochs, and the beauty of the English Windermere district, Canada surpasses them all in the wild natural beauty of Muskoka.

For some invalids the invigorating air of the seaside may be recommended, but it is doubtful whether they as well as the tired and busy workers of the city, the fatigued in mind and body, could do better than try the pure air and lovely scenes of Muskoka; and with returning vigor enjoy its delightful activities.

If the pleasure seeker is a student of history, it will be interesting to him to dwell upon the fact that here on this very ground the all powerful Indian tribe, the Hurons, had their head-quarters, and there when Champlain visited them and incited them, to the ill-fated attack upon the Iroquois they numbered over twenty thousand souls. It was in this settlement that the heroic Jesuit missionaries Brebœuf, Lallemand and Garnier labored for the redemption of the aborigines and laid down their martyred lives in testimony of the

ere the hemlock path of christianity. After the destruction of the ravish an artist, the forest resumed its away for many years e graceful form, until now the energy of the Anglo-Saxon has discovered unbending spruce advantages as a pleasure ground. To those of a at, in particular geological turn of mind, the formation of the rocks and nd enclasp in its indentations in the rugged shores will present a summer sojourn, fields for investigation, while the botanist will find delicious dreams, any choice specimens of the Floral kingdom in the head-quarters, rambles through sylvan groves and along the margin and its members, crystal streams.

d away to their. With this brief description we must leave the an hour of fire, district of Muskoka, with

*"Bowery hollows
Crowned with summer seas."*

Along the shore, to the tourist, who taking in the matchless grandeur it is one of the of the scene with his own eyes will readily pardon this, hence some of feeble attempt to describe a tithe of its charms.

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THE REGION OF PARRY SOUND AND THE GEORGIAN BAY.



The route to this territory is nearly the same as to the Muskoka Lakes, excepting that passengers use the Grand Trunk Railway as far as Penetanguishene or Midland, and there connect with the steamers of the Muskoka and Georgian Bay Navigation Company, passing through the Georgian Bay into the Harbor of Parry Sound. Both Midland and Penetang, from their position are important termini for parties desiring to enjoy fishing and sailing on the Georgian Bay.

Penetanguishene is the scene of many historical reminiscences. It was near here, in one of the Indian Villages that Etienne Brule the interpreter of Champlain met a lamentable fate being treacherously murdered by the Hurons in 1632 and years after when the Huron country was ravaged and half depopulated by an epidemic, the Indians believe that it was caused by the French in revenge of his death; and a renowned sorcerer declared that he had seen the sister of the murdered man flying over the country breathing pestilence and death. Several years previous the same unfortunate man had in this same vicinity been horribly tortured by the Iroquois who bound him to a tree, some pulling out handfuls of his beard while others burned him with fire brands. Now however it is a beautiful harbor surrounded by terraced banks, and the centre of a busy commerce, and much frequented by those spending the vacation on the islands of the Bay. The scenic grandeur of the Bay is extensive and beautiful, while thousands of islands of all shapes and sizes, some thickly studded with trees, others comparatively bare are to be met

scattered over the course from Midland to Parry Sound a distance of some sixty miles. Near Penetanguishene is a beautiful wooded island, which from its peculiar formation has gained the appellation of the "Giant Tomb". The whole of this region is historically interesting. To the north may be seen the Christian trio, or "three sisters of the Christian Islands" Faith, Hope and Charity. On one of these islands is the home of a band of Indians of the Ojibway tribe. The fishing all round these islands is excellent.

In the summer months hundreds of visitors avail themselves of the opportunities afforded for camping and the scene is enlivened with the picturesque dwellings and tents of the campers.

The steamer rounds Moor Point, which is about half way between Midland and Parry Sound. The scenery near the Sound is very picturesque, the island being almost entirely covered with vegetation. Drawing up nearer, the town of Parry Sound appears in sight and soon its land-locked harbor is entered, a glance at which will convince the visitor that he is in the centre of a great lumber district. But sailing out of the immediate vicinity of commerce, a welcome picture greets the eye. The activity of commercial life is replaced by the calm and repose of rural isolation. Here in the vicinity of Otter Lake may be found some of those little country dwellings which seem to belong to old world villages rather than the new, in the front of which may be found the clinging tendrils of the vine, the thorny branches of the briar. The beauty of Otter Lake is scarcely less than that of the Muskoka District, as it is dotted over with pretty little islands that make tempting overtures to the camper. The further shore is bordered by high, rough and rugged granite rocks, almost hidden by a magnificent growth which masses up their sides.

From the foot of the lake is a pretty sail of about eight and a half miles, through and among lovely islets and gorgeous scenery.

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Fishing in the lake and adjacent stream is excellent. While in this region there will be many places that will appeal to the taste of the sportsmen and the pleasure seeker.

In all this Northern country known as the "Highlands" of Canada, the tourist unless time is amply at his disposal will find his greatest difficulty to be *embarras de choix*. So much has been heard of the Ottawa River that he will long to visit this winding stream and see for himself the wealth of riches nature has lavished there. But he will be naturally anxious to see the Magnetawan district, whose loveliness and sport are famed the world over. He pushes on up the line of railway, past Huntsville, itself a capital holiday centre, to Katrine, the starting point of a splendid lake country, and here connection may be made with the Magnetawan lake chain. The railway continues northwards following the banks for four miles, during which the river is crossed four times, and Burk's Falls is reached, which is the true key to the Magnetawan district. This region is just equidistant from the Muskoka and Nipissing chain of waters and drains a surface of about 400 square miles. It has hitherto been inaccessible save to those with ample time and means so sport is still very abundant. The river winds its way westward from Burk's Falls through almost unbroken forest, its banks lined to the waters edge with Maple, birch and other hard-wood trees thickly interspersed with the tall graceful curves of spruce, balsam and hemlock and the feathery fronds of the tamarack. The river averages a hundred feet in width, but is so narrow in places that the leaves can be plucked by the passenger on the steamer's deck. Cecebe lake is filled with islands. Lake Aluminé reached by a lock is another sheet of water, charming in its wild naturalness. The stream reaches Georgian Bay at Byng inlet within easy distance of Parry Sound. Deer, trout, bass and partridge abound, and the camper out can live like a

stream is excellent in this district. Even the steamer passenger
 many places that have a shot at passing wild-duck, while the river
 men and the pleasure most an unexplored Eldorado for the lover of fish-
 depths hiding swarms of finny beauties, in its
 known as the "Highly navigable winding turns.

ess time is amply Burk's Falls is beautifully situated, but the wonder
 difficulty to be as its quick prosperity. In its summer hotels all the
 been heard of Modern conveniences are to be found from the electric
 this winding stream to the polite negro waiter. Pushing in thence,
 of riches nature has and of the railroad line is reached at North Bay,
 naturally anxious once the visitor can be gladdened by a sight of the
 ose loveliness and city of Lake Nipissing, the very distance and
 Le pushes on up the less of whose situation will for decades to come be
 self a capital holiday home of the sportsman's prey.

of a splendid lake in all this region ample sport abounds. Hunting
 be made with the obtained within a radius of fifteen miles of Parry
 ay continues north and, fine deer and bear shooting, besides partridge,
 miles, during which er, otter, mink and musk-rat. While writing of
 and Burk's Falls district, mention should be made of the magnificent
 the Magnetawan from Parry to Port Cockburn and Rosseau which
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LAKE OF BAYS. (Muskoka.)

This interesting place, situated in the heart of the hunting grounds of Muskoka, is rapidly coming into prominence, and already vies with the most famous resorts of the west.

It is divided from the Muskoka Lakes by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Muskoka River, on either side of which for a radius of many miles splendid hunting grounds for deer, partridge, duck and bear are found.

The Lake of Bays may be reached from any point Huntsville, (which is a capital place to take in supplies and is within easy distance of the famous hunting grounds round Burk's Falls) and thence by steamer over the beautiful waters of Fairy and Peninsular Lakes to Grassmere, where every facility exists for reaching different parts of the lakes by means of the steamer the Lake of Bays Company.

Besides the unrivalled hunting grounds, it is the paradise of the angler. The waters of Lakes Vernon, Fairy, Peninsular, Mary, Lake of Bays and tributary streams are all plentifully stocked with salmon, trout, speckled trout, perch and small fish. There is no limit to the number of fish which may be taken from the waters, it is entirely at the discretion of the angler. Many and many a battle has been waged upon the waters by giant members of the genus *Salmo* and the



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and over again the strategy and diplomacy of the
le angler might have taught them that their most
ing struggles for supremacy, their heroic resistance
once attacked, only intensified the delight of
enemies. Still, "like the moth for the star,"
seem attracted by the beauty of the surroundings
even increase their armies rather than beat a retreat
ore secluded spots. It seems an injustice, a slur
the memory of that devotee of the rod, the patron
of anglers, old Isaac Walton, not to mention his
e when speaking of pisciculture. But things have
aged so much since his day, fresh fields have been
nually opened up by the strides which civilization
made; waters, where for centuries the finny and
ed tribes have held undisputed sway, have been
duced to the sportsman, affording him unceasing
loyment and activity; thus the entirety of the old
s sayings is not often realized. "No life my
est scholar so happy and so pleasant as the life of
well governed angler, for, when the lawyer is swal-
ed up in business, and the statesman is contriving
preventing plots, there we sit and hear the birds
g, and possess ourselves in as much quietness as these
nt streams which we now see glide so quietly by us."

True, at this remote period we can hardly form an
imate of the old man's appreciation of a "well
governed angler", but it would require wonderful self-
mand to simply muse upon the loveliness of the
ne, to listen to the warbling of the birds, beautiful
ugh they are, to the exclusion of the animation and
thrill of delight which will course through the
ns during the contests with some valiant champion
these transparent waters. Still sometimes, there is a
d, and then the truth of the old man's words may be
de good in part.

It is not necessary to point out to the sportsman

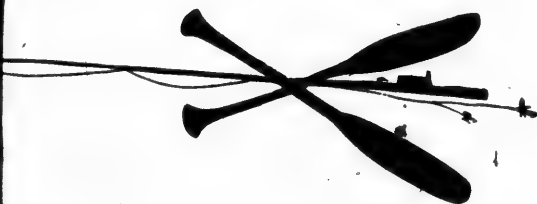
in this district where to pitch his tent. A glance at the country which cannot be taken in, other than the actual vision, will allow him to determine at once where are the most desirable camping grounds. This is his quarry and we will leave him to his undisputed enjoyment.

At the head of navigation on the Muskoka river is situated the thriving town of Bracebridge, which is a convenient place to take in supplies, and it is also the centre for Muskoka Falls. There are three Falls in the district, but South Muskoka Falls is the most frequented by tourists and pic-nic parties. The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly beautiful and well repays a visit. For those wishing to make headquarters in the south of the Lake of Bays, Bracebridge is well commended. There is no difficulty experienced in communication from one end of the district to the other.



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THE MIDLAND LAKES OF ONTARIO.

My footsteps press where centuries ago
The Red Men fought and conquered lost, and won :
Whole tribes and races, gone like last year's snow,
Have found the Eternal Hunting Grounds, and run
The fiery gauntlet of their active days,
Until few are left to tell the mournful tale ;
And these inspire us with such wild amaze,
They seem like spectres passing down a vale ;
Steeped in uncertain moonlight on their way
Towards some bourne where darkness blinds the day
And night is wrapped in mystery profound.
We cannot lift the mantle of the past :
We seem to wander over hallowed ground
We scan the trail of thought, but all is overcast."

Sangster.

HISTORY has authenticated the story of
the struggles for the possession of
Canada that centred round Louisburg,
Annapolis, Quebec, the valley of the
Richelieu, Montreal and Niagara, while
there are men still living who can speak
the fights at Chateauguay, Queenston Heights,
dy's Lane, Lacolle and Ridgeway. But perhaps the
best, bloodiest and most relentless battles of all are
recorded in detail and largely shrouded in mystery.
These are the battles that took place among the Abo-
nians for the possession of the lovely midland region
Canada.

The territory was well worth fighting for. It is
fabled happy hunting ground; deer, black bear,

lake salmon, bass, sturgeon and trout were here in abundance and still reward the sportsman's patience. Wild rice and maize grow in abundance; no wonder then that Huron and Algonquin struggled valiantly though hopelessly, to retain possession against the attacks of mighty Iroquois, that race of athletes, who lorded it over half a continent, and whose alliance was eagerly courted by France and England.

This country speaks too of Champlain who visited only intensified the bitterness of the ancient struggle, and whose interference was savagely repudiated later on by the slaughter of the French Missionaries, repeated attacks on French settlements and on Montreal itself; by the death of many an adventurous "Coureur des bois" and by the atrocious massacre of Lachine. Whitby was once an Iroquois village; Ganeraskes station where now the pleasant villas of Port Hope look out on the blue waters of old Ontario, and Napanee covers the site of the Iroquois Ganneious. But the nation of the five renowned tribes did not retain possession. Destiny came out of the North. The Mississagas came thence in overwhelming numbers, and the battlefields with tragic evidences of the desperate fighting, were so clearly traceable when English pioneers first broke ground. Colonel Strickland, in his explorations of the County of Peterborough, found near the Otonabee River the field that gave the Mississagas the lordship of Rice Lake, Stony Lake and other lakes beyond. These old tragic scenes are fast fading into the twilight of homeric legend. With propriety, probably unconscious, a township on the lower edge of Rice Lake has been named Asphodel, no unfit name for well watered meadows, where the shades of Indian heroes may still linger and hear, at sunset, the ancient elms "repeating their old poetic legends to the wind."

Such were the Indian struggles for possession of the Country of the Midland lakes. No less real was the combat of the hardy pioneers of civilization with

and trout were here
the sportsman's patience
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settled by these lakes, and pierced the primeval
sses of the forest land. With greatness of soul,
entered upon the task, and carved out houses for
selves round which now the ripening cornfields
ad, and picturesque hamlets, villages, and towns
e. But who can tell of the privation suffered, the
d fever and ague that desolated, the isolation that
alled, the struggle for existence itself that had consi-
ly to be kept up. Bravely did hardy men and
le women perform their tasks, and grand is the
lt; an ancestry like this is more to be envied than
that points to feudal barons or warrior chiefs, and
not to be wondered at that their descendants prize
ly the land which witnessed such noble efforts.

The visitor to this lacustrine paradise of sylvan
uty may smile to think of hardship and rough living
neath the pleasant shade of these murmuring branches
beside the laughing ripple of yonder shining lake.
thing indeed could seem more incongruous. But
conditions have changed. The frail canoe, the sole
ans of transport of the early settler, has been replaced
the giant power of the steam locomotive, introducing
companionship of numbers and the comforts of
ilization and carrying back to market the harvest of
e farmer. The Midland district is now penetrated
m Lake Ontario by four branch lines of the Grand
unk Railway, starting from Toronto, Whitby, Port
ope and Belleville. The solitudes which formerly
re startled by the savage war cry of the Indian or
a shot from the rusty fire-lock of an adventurous
nter are now accustomed to the jollities of pleasure
ekers, canoe associations, and well equipped sports-
en from all parts of the continent. The beauty and
me of the district have even attracted Europeans who
d nothing in the fiords and mountains of Norway,
e highlands of Scotland and Switzerland, or in the
alian lakes to excel the delights of this favored land
nature—a land which its inhabitants justly regard

as more largely dowered with all that can endear country to its sons, than any other in the world.

Its rivers, lakes, and forests, its plains, valleys, and hills alternately invite, by their extraordinary magnificence and extent, the wonder and admiration of the traveller.

The line from Toronto runs northward about eight miles through charming scenery to Coboconk, in the centre of the Balsam Lake district. Here is a country where any one wearied with the routine of City life can find fresh and invigorating experiences. In the country round he can see the beginning and ground work of human society, while in the abundant solitude, the huge massive rocky formations, the rivers, lakes, streams and tufted islands, he can study nature in all her pristine loveliness, or select his sport, with rod or rifle as pleases him best.

Whitby, on Lake Ontario, was a spot favored by the great warrior sportsmen, the Iroquois, in their trips across the lake from the southern shore. The Seneca tribe had indeed established a village, Gandatsetiagan, near this place. The fine harbors at Pickering and Whitby, the Shetland shores, and easy landings, well known now to modern yachtmen, as well as endless fishing and deer-stalking there to be had, undoubtedly determined their choice. Eastward of the Seneca village, flowed into the lake a considerable stream which for about a century has borne the name of Duffin's creek; an early French name was Rivière au Saumon, and the name was well deserved.

A roll of birchbark, lighted and thrust into a forked branch in the bow of a canoe at night, brought within reach of a fishing-spear shoals of the choicest lake salmon. The short portages through a famous deer park led up from the Whitby shore to the bass fishing on lakes Scugog and Simcoe, anticipating the railroads that two centuries afterwards lead the wayfarer over the same trails to Port Perry and Beaverton,

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In "Oshawa" the name of the busy manufacturing
town between Whitby and Bowmanville there is still
vivid memory of the ancient days and of the old
stage that led from this shore to Scugog Lake; for
"Oshawa" means the carrying place.' At Port Perry the
traveller takes steamer or canoe, and can shape a course
that will display and discover to him all the beauties and
sights of the Midland lakes, and take him away up
the north, or to the Muskoka lakes, and Georgian
Bay, or back to the "great lake" by the exquisite Bay
Quinte. Scugog Island and Lindsay, pleasantest
inland towns, will successively claim his attention.

At Lindsay, if he fears his endurance or the flight
of time, he can take train to Haliburton, the northern
terminus, in a wild lake and forest country. Haliburton
is the centre of the great lumbering region of the
English Colonization Company. Here lovers of the
gentle art can meet with the best of sport, while there
is no section of country where deer are more plentiful.
There are important stone quarries at this place while
Mount Snowden may be regarded as a solid mountain
of iron. Starting again from Lindsay by steamer or
canoe down the Scugog River, Sturgeon Lake is reached.
Sturgeon Point is located one of the best summer
hotels in Canada, with capital fishing and shooting near
by. North of this point are the famous Fenelon Falls,
which command the admiration of all who see them.

They are named after the heroic Sulpician, brother
of the famous Archbishop of Cambray, who over two
hundred years ago forsook the "salons" of Paris and
the refined luxury of the ancestral home at Perigord
to teach the Indians at Whitby and Pickering, thus
becoming the forerunner of the successful Collegiate
institutes now there established, and to carry the good
news of Christianity among the lodges of the North.

Passing through Sturgeon Lake, the charming and
romantic village of Bobcaygeon ("Rocky portal") is
reached. The name of the steamer that plies between

Lindsay and Bobcaygeon well describes the shore past which we have been travelling : it is "Beaubocan or lovely woodlands. The village of Bobcaygeon is surrounded by water and the ripples of the Falls can be plainly heard. Without doubt the fishing to be had in this neighborhood is of the very finest; duck-shooting is also excellent; deer, too, abound, and guides are readily procured, the season lasting from October 15th to December 15th.

Extending from Bobcaygeon eastward are Pigeon Lake, Buckhorn Lake, Chemong Lake, and Stony Lake, from which descends the Otonabee river on which is Lakefield, a railway terminus, where a ticket can be taken for the thriving town of Peterborough, then southward to Port Hope or eastwards to Belleville. Such a trip will display a noble panorama of bay and streams, wooded headlands and chains of loveliest sylvan lakes gleaming through vistas of majestic forest, and send the visitor away refreshed in mind and body in his communion with nature in her most attractive and varying forms.

We have now returned to Lake Ontario in all its grand magnificence, and if it is desired to take a freer trip into the interior lake regions, a preliminary resort may be called at the thriving and beautifully situated town of Port Hope. Where the ivied tower of the Collegiate school now looks down upon Port Hope, the ancient Sulpician missionaries have no doubt often stood and looked out over the great lake and the waving landscape, of which the neighbouring pine-grove still whispers a reminiscence. As of old, Pine street leads down to the harbor, but otherwise how altered the scene ! For the silence and romantic gloom of sylvan ravines, down which the solitary redman is returning with the sport of his arrow, we have all the bustle and circumstance of a young city through whose arteries are throbbing the trade of the Midland lakes ; for the fleet of frail canoes crossing from the southern shore with

ell describes the shore dusky Iroquois, we have the palace steamer from
 elling : it is "Beauboc hester sailing into harbor laden with the gayest
 village of Bobcaygeon sure seekers of the nineteenth century.
 ripples of the Falls Many of these will follow the trail, trod centuries
 ount the fishing to be by moccasined feet, or the black-robed miss-
 ery finest; duck-shoot ery ; but instead of the slow and tedious journey, a
 abound, and guides of a few short hours on the rushing train will bring
 stinging from October 15 n to the lakes, which to this day form the paradise
 the hunter. The Port Hope line of the Grand
 on eastward are Pige onk Railway leads to Omemee Junction near Pigeon
 g Lake, and Stony Lake ek, to Chemong and the lake of the same name,
 abee river on which to Lakefield, from any of which points new trips
 where a ticket can y be devised. At the south-west corner of Stony
 of Peterborough, the ke, the overflow of the whole lake chain is gathered
 astwards to, Bellevi o a crystal funnel well named "Clear Lake" and
 ble panorama of bar nce poured into Rice Lake through the Otonabee.
 hains of loveliest sylv On Rice Lake, the chief Indian settlement is Hia-
 of majestic forest, a tha, named after the Hercules of Ojibway mythology,
 in mind and body om the American poet has immortalized in his
 ner most attractive a odious trochaics. At Hiawatha and on Scugog
 and you may still find, in the ordinary language of
 lake Ontario in all Ojibway, fragments of fine imagery and picture
 desired to take a fre k, often in the very words, which Longfellow has so
 ns, a preliminary, ppily woven into his poem. And the scenery of the
 and beautifully situ ent Valley reproduces that of the Vale of Tawasentha:
 he ivied tower of th ere are "the wild rice of the River," and "the Indian
 n upon Port Hope, th llage," and "the groves of singing pine-trees, ever
 have no doubt ofte hing, ever singing." At Fenelon Falls we have the
 at lake and the wavin laughing water", and not far below is Sturgeon Lake,
 uring pine-grove sti e realm of the "King of fishes." Sturgeon of port-
 old, Pine street lea ous size are yet met with, though falling somewhat
 wise how altered th ort of the comprehensive fish of the poem, which
 antic gloom of sylv allowed Hiawatha, canoe and all.
 redman is return Among these forests too, once dwelt Megissogwan,
 ve all the bustle at " Mightiest of Magicians" who, " guarded by the
 ough whose arteries ack pitch water, sends the fever from the marshes".
 d lakes; for the flee ur fathers and grand fathers knew this magician
 southern shore wit ly too well, felt him far off and shook at his coming

and they fought him, not like Hiawatha with jasper-headed arrows, but with the woodman's axe. Like the Indian hero, our pioneer was often "wounded" and desponding, with his mittens torn and tattered. A friendly wood-pecker cheered on Hiawatha to the contest, and by his timely hint to aim at the magician's head, win a tuft of crimson feathers as his share of the cruel sports which followed. And we know from many a pioneer how, when alone in the wilderness, and ague smitten, his labor has been cheered and lightened by the companionship of this friendly bird, the "Fie Officer" as he has often been called.

Rice lake is emptied into the Bay of Quinte by the river Trent. On this lake and river, Champlain in 1615 did some hunting and found sport plentiful. He particularly admired Rice lake with its beautiful conical shaped islands wooded with maples, aflame with the beauty of the dying summer. The water was deep, fringed with wild rice, over which hovered clouds of wild fowl whom the presence of strangers did not disturb.

From Belleville on the Bay of Quinte, a branch road runs to Madoc, where gold has been discovered, and to Coehill: this country possesses great interest from the possibilities of its mining developments.

As a conclusion to this Midland tour, the traveller cannot do better than take a morning excursion down the famous Bay of Quinte to Picton and the lake on the Mountain. He will find in it some of those delightful summer memories that one likes to lay up for winter use. Among these winding and romantic shores, the ancient trees have been largely spared, so that much of the primitive beauty survives. And then the charm of this wonderful bay is in slight measure due to cloud effects and the changeful humor of the sun. An hour ago, he arose without a cloud, and even now "he fires the proud tops of the eastern pines" but presently he will be revealed only through rifts in the cloud veil.

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broken shafts of light, and in the afternoon we
have a delightful season of dreamy, vaporous
ine, like sweet hours stolen from Indian Summer.
These inlets and the wooded headlands and the
ng barley-fields, beyond, keep time like old Polo-
to the fitful humour of their Prince. Sometimes,
r the joyous sunlight, their wrinkled coves break
peal on peal of mirthful laughter, as though they
not assisted in laying the very foundation of the
d; at other hours they answer the uncertain sun
no more than a sad smile; while in his hours of
m, you may hear these ancient shores grieving in
ic sorrow.



NIAGARA FALLS.

"And Niagara stuns with thundering sound."



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amid whose deafening roar self sinks into insignificance has other claims to prominence beside its world-wide fame. It is a district rich in historic memories,—memories bound indissolubly with the lovely river which adorns the region through which it flows and which gave to it a name.

Long before the tide of civilization had changed the aspect of our fair Dominion, the incomparable grandeur of Niagara was known in the Old World, and yet to-day when the facilities of travel have brought the most remote places within easy access, it stands out as an emblem of eternal power, sublime and awful in its majesty.

Many descriptions have been handed down to us in the annals of Canada, but the most complete portrait gives us but a faint idea of this, perhaps the grandest of all Nature's sights. Father Hennepin, a friar of the order of St. Francis, who came to Canada with La Salle, has left us in the account of his voyage from

FALLS.

h thundering sound."



HIS awe-inspiring wonder of the New World which first beheld the beholder with a sense of the immensity of Nature, and sinks into insignificance beside its world-wide historic memories,—men the lovely river which it flows and which

ation had changed the incomparable grandeur of the World, and yet to have brought the most angry waters with wild and cruel rites. To appease its wrath an offering was made every year of a beautiful young girl who was first bound in a canoe and then set drift in the rapids, the singers chanting her death-song till her frail bark was swept over the cataract and swallowed up in the whirling foam and spray". Charles Dickens has also given us a vivid picture of the impression made by a first glimpse of the Falls. "I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some immense height, but had no idea of shape

impression made upon him when this mighty avalanche of water first appeared in view.

Time has left the impress of its hand upon this incredible wonder. Slowly but surely the massive white is being worn away by the unceasing turmoil and activity of the waters. Probably it is much changed since the days of Father Hennepin. Even in our days, as late as 1850 a large portion of the Table Rock was suddenly precipitated into the gulf with a crash which was heard miles away. It is hardly possible for us to conceive, says a gifted writer "the awful mysterious splendour of virgin beauty which must have enveloped the great cataract. In those early days, Nature reigned supreme and then no puny workman dared to invade her sacred precincts. Then the overwhelming grandeur of the sight came suddenly upon the traveller, as he emerged from the narrow Indian path which led to it through the forest, his imagination gradually rising in excitement as the muffled bell, vibrating harmony which seemed drawing towards it grew nearer and nearer."

"Then it was beheld in the fitting environment of the solemn woods, the stately pines and cedars standing on its banks like faithful sentinels, and the rhythmic cadence of its voice filling the silence, that seemed to dash to listen. No wonder that it was an object of superstitious fear and awe to the Indians who made pilgrimages thither at stated times to propitiate its angry waters with wild and cruel rites. To appease its wrath an offering was made every year of a beautiful young girl who was first bound in a canoe and then set drift in the rapids, the singers chanting her death-song till her frail bark was swept over the cataract and swallowed up in the whirling foam and spray". Charles Dickens has also given us a vivid picture of the impression made by a first glimpse of the Falls. "I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some immense height, but had no idea of shape



or situation, or anything but vague immensity. We were seated in the little ferry boat, and were crossing the swollen river, immediately before both cataracts. I began to feel what it was; but I was in a measure stunned and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock, looking—Great Heaven! on what a fall of bright-green water! that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect and the enduring one was instant and lasting—of the tremendous spectacle, peace. Peace of mind, tranquility, calm, recollection of the dead, great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness, nothing of gloom and terror. Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there, changeless and indelible, until its pulses cease to beat forever."

The view from both sides of the river is exceedingly fine, but the most popular is on the Canadian side, and here also is the favorite resort of tourists, the "Clifton House". Close to the railway Bridge is the town of Niagara Falls standing picturesquely on the banks of the river. Every comfort may here be obtained, and from this centre those wishing to vary their pleasures may indulge in sport, good fishing being found within a radius of a few miles.

The whole of the country immediately surrounding the Falls is cast in the midst of delightful stretches of landscape, which form an agreeable contrast to the unceasing turmoil of the waters. The Suspension Bridge is a triumph of engineering skill, beneath which the water's crystalline surface mirrors the overhanging shore, scarcely a ripple indicating the fierce current below. Of all wonders of the "New World", Niagara is the most marvellous, and amid all the transformations that is taking place on every hand still holds its own

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*For age cannot wither or custom stale,
Its infinite variety.*

The Southern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, leading from Windsor opposite Detroit and from a opposite Port Huron, between which two latter is the St. Clair Tunnel has been built, is the favorite of travel to the Falls, which may also be reached any point in the globe to Suspension Bridge.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.



LAKE St. John and its tributary waters is far the most famous headquarter for fishing in the province of Quebec. It is reached from New York by the New York Central and Hudson River Railway, to Montreal and thence by G. T. R. to Quebec and Lake St. John Railway to destination.

The line along this route embraces the famous Lake St. Joseph whose clear stretch of water, as seen through the opening trees, has invited many an artist to attempt to transfix its beauty on canvas. The lake affords good fishing, and there is also a fair supply of duck and partridge, while at the rear of the mountains some five miles inland, bear and caribou may be found. Lake St. Joseph is replete with hotel accommodation and is a delightful place to spend a summer holiday. Lake Edward on the same line breaks the journey to Roberval about half way. Its situation is exceedingly picturesque and its waters teem with splendid specimens of trout, a good catch of which will average ten pounds. The trout are peculiar to the lake and are much sought after.

"There may be a thousand lakes between Quebec and Lake St. John" says Mr. Murray, but certainly there cannot be many so completely beautiful as this Lac des Grandes Iles, misnamed on maps and schedules as Lake Edward. Its size is sufficient to rank it among the

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chiefest of the region, for it is over twenty miles in
th, and at its widest section six or eight in breadth.
But it is in fact far larger than these figures suggest,
it is characterized by islands of great size, some of
n miles in length and width, and also by wide and
bays, which penetrate far in between the adjacent
some with broad unobstructed entrances, and
ers with such narrow openings lakeward that one
t search closely to find them, and which, when you
a little way within, become lost to the eye, so that
seem to be in some other lake, without outlet; for
circle of the green enclosure seems perfect, and the
rounding hills shut out as completely from the
ld beyond, as were those who lived in the happy
ley of Rasselas.

Passing the line at a distance of nearly 200 miles
m Quebec, Roberval, the northern terminus of the
Quebec and Lake St. John Ry. is reached. The hotel,
this place has of late undergone considerable alterat-
n and has now first rate accommodation for 300 guests.
is naturally the headquarters of visitors to this famous
strict, the "home of the Ouananiche". Kit Clarke in
s excellent little book "Where the trout hide" thus
eaks of Lake St. John and the "Wininnish". The
urist who may venture into this wilderness, will be
freshed and invigorated by the ceaseless grateful
reezes, and gazing upon the broad expanse of white
water will conceive the impression that he has seen
lake St. John.

He has done nothing of the sort. He has merely
ad a petty glimpse of the least important and least
nteresting part of it. He has glanced superficially
upon the outward boundary of one of nature's most
oisterous and unique Kingdoms. As every man
conceals within himself a hidden life, so Lake St. John
holds within its bosom a life multitudinous and won-
derful. Two or three American Lakes to which this

piebald champion has been transplanted, know him the Landlocked salmon, but in Lake St. John alone does he display his amazing and obstinate strength his marvellous *finesse*, his tempestuous somersaults and his tremendous fighting qualities.

The Wininnish in formation bears an exceedingly close resemblance to "*Salmo Solar*"; the illustrious salmon. He is silvery white in color, with pronounced irregular black spots on head, back and opercle, and with very large fin power, especially in the caudal which is immense. The open fins at once reveal the source of his inordinate strength, while his dauntless courage is the native attribute of his species.

In these waters he rarely exceeds seven pounds in weight, while but few are taken there reach five pounds, continuing he says "Lake St. John lies about 200 miles due north from Quebec at an altitude of 300 feet above the sea, and nowhere holds a depth of greater than 100 feet." Six very large rivers besides numerous small streams empty their waters into Lake St. John, among them the Mistassini, whose source is said to be a mammoth mysterious lake hidden away in the dim unknown north often vaguely described, yet regarding which nothing authentic appears to be known. It is curious that this vast body has no greater depth than 100 feet, comparatively shallow water, while the river which forms its outlet, the mighty and marvellous Saguenay, reaches a depth of 2000 feet, yet the sea level is but 300 feet below Lake St. John.

But though from the above description it will be seen that the region of Lake St. John is essentially the paradise of the Angler, it also abounds in excellent shooting, and the surrounding country is delightful.

On the Ouatichouan River, six miles from Roberval, are the famous Ouatichouan Falls, "and in early summer" quotes J. M. Lemoine "when the river runs down with full banks, one must search far to find a finer sight than the white torrent tumbling as from the clouds,"

LAKE TEMISCOUATA.



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OF all the charming summer resorts that may be found on the Intercolonial Railway, the palm must be awarded to Lake Temiscouata and its tributary waters. The lake is a beautiful expanse of water 28 miles in length, whose crystalline surface, when bathed with the roseate hues of sunset presents a spectacle of indescribable magnificence. A rarer scene cannot be unfolded between the oceans; its glory seems to attain greater perfection with each returning summer. Hidden away in the recess of what till recently was a trackless wilderness, guarded in the distance by majestic forests and pine clad hills, its peaceful seclusion has at length been disturbed by the vigilant sportsman who has discovered its treasures and noised abroad the secret. The lake and brook trout of this vicinity are of extraordinary weight, and during their long seclusion seem to have reserved a store house of vigor and combativeness that will only add to the delight of the skillful angler. A twenty to forty pounds a day catch is no unusual reward for a day's toil in these waters. The lake is 25 miles long and in places $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width.

Lakes Squatcock, Touladi, Cebano, Horton and Eagle, are in the immediate vicinity and are unsurpassed for their scenic attractions and their excellent fly and troll fishing. The Madawaska and St. Francis Rivers are within easy access, and are noted as fishing resorts.

Combined with the most invigorating of summer climates this region must long continue to be attractive to the sportsman and tourist. The district may also

be reached by the Intercolonial and Temiscouata railroads to Fort Ingalls, Notre Dame du Lac, Ste. Rose or Edmundston Station. The ambient forests of the vicinity supply also fair sport for the rifle.



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STATE OF MAINE.

THE ANDROSCOGGIN LAKES.



AMONG the most celebrated resorts of the Continent of America must be named the Androscoggin Lakes in the North West of the State of Maine.

Isolated in a boundless track of unbroken forest, this vast range of waters extends for a distance of 50 miles, abounding in splendid specimens of trout, some of which are so immense that their right to rank as such has been disputed.

The Lakes are six in number, connected by small streams which form a continuous water communication along the whole range.

A small portion of the country has been cleared, which rescues it from that of an unbroken wilderness, but for many years to come the Lake district will remain the favorite resort of those desiring to spend the summer season in this section of the country.

It would be difficult to point out a spot more suited to the requisites of tent life. Here always at hand may be found beautiful transparent water, an abundance of firewood, and an unlimited supply of fish and game.

The streams and lakes will fascinate the disciples of the rod, for here, while being rewarded by a magnificent catch, there are charms for the adventurous tourist, the fisherman, and sportsman. The district may be reached by the Grand Trunk to Bethel and thence by stage or steamer. The most enjoyable

months in this region for those desiring to camp out are July and August, but the excellent hotel accommodation at Bethel, the facilities for making tours, and the pure atmosphere render the district agreeable during the whole of the holiday season; while the forest solitudes will not fail to captivate the sportsman in the autumn. Though this section of the country from its formation must be regarded as essentially a paradise of the lovers of sport, it is none the less attractive to those in search of the beautiful in nature.

The scenery along the drive from Bethel to Cambridge is especially entrancing, the very place to foster the artist's inspiration. Here right within his field of vision is a matchless foreground of undulating sward, the verdure of which vies with the luxuriance of tropical growth: there stretched parallel with the shores of the crystal Androscoggin may be seen in the distance a lofty range of mountains that guard this fair domain. Then leaving the valley of the Androscoggin and passing northward through the village of Newry Corner, a glimpse of the swift current of Bear River that rushes through a picturesque valley, may be obtained.

Still further on the venerable mountains that gather about the Notch appear in view, and the narrow mountain pass which beside the colossal heights is almost lost sight of. A few miles to the left of the Notch is a spot well worthy of a visit. It is one of those inexplicable works of nature: through an enormous granite ledge a hundred feet in length the water has worked its way during the accumulation of ages, till it now forms a spiral channel and hence its name the "Screw Auger Falls." There are other curiosities in the immediate vicinity, one commonly known as the "Jail", an abyss semi-circular in shape, the sides being smooth, a very easy place to fall into, but very difficult to get out of. A few miles beyond the Notch, the road reaches an elevation from which the first view is

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caught of the Androscoggin Lake system, and soon the magnificent hotel at the foot of Lake Umbagog in Cambridge, N. H., is reached. This hotel is appropriately named Lakeside, and from its terrace a glimpse may be obtained of the unequalled grandeur of the surrounding country.

The Androscoggin lakes, six in number, are known severally as Oquossoc, Cupsuptic, Mooselucmaguntic, Molechunkamunk, Welokennebacook, and Umbagog, and the authenticated records of brook trout captured in these waters is alone sufficient to commend them to the notice of the Angler. Within comparatively only a short distance from the centre of civilization the adventurous tourist or sportsman finds himself wandering among verdure clad hills and trackless forests, whose only inhabitants are bears and deer and the smaller children of the forest, or yet again within the immediate range of rich pasture lands and island dotted lakes.

Enriched by excellent fishing and hunting grounds, magnificent in its scenic grandeur, and a delightful health giving climate, the Androscoggin Lakes and vicinity will long remain one of the choicest of our summer resorts.



SUMMARY OF FISH AND GAME LAWS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CLOSE SEASON.

FISHING.—Salmon, trout and whitefish between the 1st and 10th of Nov. Fresh water herring, from 15th Oct. to 1st Dec.; speckled trout, brook trout, river trout from 15th Sept. to 1st May; bass 15th April to 15th June, and not more than 12 per diem at other times; pickerel, maskinongé 15th April to 15th June.

HUNTING.—No quail shall be taken or killed between Dec. 15th and Oct. 15th following. Grouse, pheasants, partridges between 1st January and 1st Sept. Swans or geese 1st May to 1st Sept. Woodcock 1st Jan. to 15th Aug. Snipe rail, golden plover 1st Jan. to 1st Sept. Ducks of all kinds and all other fowl 1st Jan. to 1st Sept. Number of duck killed by one person not to exceed 300.

EXPORTATION.—Duck, quail and other game birds forbidden purchase or sale for two years.

Deer all the year except from Nov. 1st to Nov. 15th, during which time not more than two may be killed by one person, unless they be his own property. Hares 15th March to 1st Sept. beaver, muskrat, mink, sable, marten, otter or fisher 1st May to 1st Nov. Moose and caribou protected entirely until 15th Oct. 1895.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FISHING.—Salmon [angling], from 15th Aug. to 1st Feb., do., do [Restigouche R.,] 15th August to 1st May. Speckled trout [*salmo fontinalis*], brook or river trout, from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan. Large gray trout, lunge and ouananiche, from 15th Oct. to 1st Dec. Pickerel [doré], from 15th April to 15th May.

Bass and maskinongé, from 15th April to 15th June. Whitefish, from 10th Nov. to 1st Dec.

Close season for trout [*salvelinus fontinalis*] Oct. 1st to April 30 inclusive.

N. B.—Angling by hand [with hook and line] is the ONLY permitted to be used for taking fish. [No person who

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is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is valuable for a fishing season, and is not transferable.]

HUNTING.—Caribou from 1st Feb. to 1st Sept. Deer, from Jan. 1st to 1st Oct.

N. B.—The hunting of moose, caribou or deer, with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited. No person [white-man or Indian] has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive—unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose—more than 3 caribou and 4 deer. After the first 10 days of the close season, all railroads and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part [except the skin] of any moose, caribou or deer, without being authorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st Nov. Hare, from 1st February to 1st Nov. Muskrat [only in the counties of Maskinongé, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier], from 1st May to 1st April following. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from the 1st Feb. to 1st Sept. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind [except sheldrake and gull], from 1st May to 1st Sept. [And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc., guns of larger bore than No. 8 prohibited.] Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, fly-catchers, woodpeckers, whip-poor-wills, finches [song-sparrows, red birds, indigo birds, etc.], cow-buntings, titmice, goldfinches, grives [robins, wood-thrushes, etc.], kinglets, bobolinks, grackles, grosbeaks, humming-birds, cuckoos, owls, etc., except eagles, falcons, hawks and other birds of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, kingfishers, crowns, ravens, waxwings [*récollets*], shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings, from 1st March to 1st Sept. To take nests or eggs of wild duck, teal, wild goose, swan, is prohibited.

N. B.—Fine of \$2 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment. [No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario, can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable. The export of deer, wild turkeys, quail and partridge in carcasses or parts thereof from the Dominion at any time is prohibited. Penalty, \$100 and forfeiture.]

STATE OF MAINE.

FISHING.—For sea salmon, July 15 to April 1st provided that between July 15th and Sept 15 salmon may be taken with rod and single line. For land locked salmon, trout and togue Oct. 1st to May 1st, excepting St. Croix and tributaries, and all waters of Kennebec County, close time in those places Sept. 15th to May 1st, but during February, March and April, citizens of the State may fish for and take land locked salmon, trout and togue and convey the same to their homes but not otherwise. For black bass, Oswego bass, and white perch April 1st to July 1st, but no close time on black bass in waters that have been stocked with them for five years. None of the fish above named to be fished for or taken except in the ordinary mode of angling, with a single baited hook and line or with artificial flies. Above named fish not to be transported during close time, and land-locked salmon, trout, and togue not to be transported at any time except in possession of the owner, and not more than 50 pounds of all together to be carried at one time for any person. Fishing on many of the lakes and streams is governed by special legislation, in which case notice should be placed near the shores of the specially protected waters.

HUNTING.—For moose, deer and caribou, Jan 1st to Oct. 1st. They shall never be hunted with dogs, and cow moose shall not ever be hunted or killed. No person is allowed to kill or have in possession between Oct. 1st and Jan. 1st more than one moose, two caribou, and three deer. They shall not be transported during close time. For mink, beaver, otter, and fisher, May 1st to Oct. 15th. For muskrat, May 20 to March 1st. For wood duck, black duck, teal, or gray duck, April 1st to Sept. 1st, for ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or wood cock, Dec. 1st to Sept. 1st, quail, Dec. 1st to Oct. 1st, pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st, plover, May 1st to Aug. 1st. No person shall at any time kill, or have in possession at one time more than thirty of each variety of the birds above named. None of the above named birds shall be transported during close time, nor shall they be transported out of the state at any time, and when transported within the state they must be marked with the owners name and be accompanied by the owner, and not more than 15 birds of each variety shall be transported at one time as the property of one person. It is unlawful to kill or transport larks, robins, swallows, sparrows, or orioles, or other insectivorous birds, [crows, English sparrows, and hawks excepted] at any time. Sunday

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STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FISHING.—Land locked salmon, Sept. 30th to April 15th; lake trout, brook, or speckled trout, Sept. 15th to April 15; except lake trout taken with a single hook and line during Jan. Feb. Mar. and April; pike, perch, white perch, May 1st to July 1st; black bass, April 30th to June 15; mackinaw, pickerel, pike, grayling, April 1st to June 1st. Young salmon trout, known as parr, smolts, or grilse, brook or speckled trout less than five inches in length, striped bass, land locked salmon, aureolus, or golden trout less than ten inches shall not be taken at any time. Not more than ten pounds of brook trout or speckled trout are to be taken by one person at one time.

When fish commissioners shall stock waters of the state, no fish shall be taken from the waters so stocked for five years thereafter. No fish are to be taken in the Pemigawasset River in the vicinity of the State Hatching House in Holderness, fishing is also prohibited within 400 yards of any fishway.

None of the above named fish are to be caught or fished for except by the ordinary methods of angling with hook and line, with bait artificial fly or spoon.

HUNTING.—Moose, caribou, and deer may not be killed in any manner between Jan. 1st and Sept. 1st, they may be killed with dogs between Sept. 15th and Nov. 1st only. During the open season, no person may kill more than one moose; two caribou, or three deer. Beaver, sable, otter, or fisher April 1st to Oct. 15th; raccoon, gray squirrel, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st; hares, rabbits, muskrats, April 1st to Sept. 1st, rabbit or hares must not be killed at any time with the use of a ferret. None of the above named animals may be transported during close season.

BIRDS.—Robins, thrushes, larks, swallows, etc., other song birds or insectivorous birds are protected at all times.

Plover, yellowlegs, sandpiper, duck, rail, Feb. 1st to Aug. 1st; woodcock, ruffed grouse, partridge, quail, Jan. 1st to Sept. 1st; these birds shall not be killed to be carried out of the state at any time. Duck may be killed on the sea coast during Feb. March, April. Grouse, partridge, and quail must not be taken by trap or snare. It is forbidden to kill birds on private lands where notice is posted to that effect. Birds must not be transported during the close season.

STATE OF VERMONT.

FISHING.—For trout, landlocked salmon, salmon trout or longe, Sept. 1st to May 1st; for black bass, Feb. 1st to June 1st, wall-eyed pike or pike perch, Feb. 1st to June 1st. Trout, landlocked salmon, or salmon trout less than six inches long, and black bass less than ten inches long shall be returned to the waters. Trout, landlocked salmon, salmon, salmon trout, pond pickerel, or longe may be taken only with hook and line.

HUNTING.—For mink, beaver, fisher, or otter, April 1st to Nov. 1st; quail, wood duck, partridge, wild goose or wild duck other than wood duck Feb. 1st to Sept 1st; wood cock Feb. 1st to Aug. 15. None of these birds may be taken by means of net, snare, or trap. The killing of such birds as robins, blue birds, and all other song birds and insectivorous birds is prohibited under any circumstances. Killing wild deer is prohibited until 1900 A. D.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

DEER.—May only be killed in the lower peninsula "from the fifth day of November to the twenty-fifth day of November." [The Attorney-General rules that this does not permit killing on Nov. 5th.] In the upper peninsula "between the twenty-fifth day of September and the twenty-fifth day of October." [This does not permit killing on Sept. 25th or Oct. 25th.] Deer must not be taken or killed in the water, or by trap or pit-fall, or by artificial light (commonly called "shining"), or by the use of dogs. Any person may kill a dog following a deer or deer tracks.

WILD TURKEY.—Open season November 1st to December 15th inclusive.

PARTRIDGE.—From Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th inclusive in the lower peninsula, and Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st inclusive in the upper peninsula.

QUAIL.—Open season Nov. 1st to Dec. 15th inclusive.

WOODCOCK.—From Aug. 15th to Dec. 15th.

WATER FOWL.—Jack-snipe, red headed, blue-bill, canvass back, widgeon and pin-tail ducks and wild geese may be killed between Sept. 1st and May 1st. Other wild water fowl and snipe between Sept. 1st and Jan. 1st. [This does not permit killing Sept. 1st.]

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.—Not to be killed until Sept. 1st, 1894.

SPECKLED TROUT AND GRAYLING.—May be caught with hook and line only, and from May 1st to Sept. 1st. [May be

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caught on Sept. 1st, but not on May 1st.] Trout, grayling and salmon less than six inches in length must be returned to the water. Brook trout and grayling must not be caught or shipped for sale.

INLAND LAKES.—Nothing but hook and line may be used in any inland lake. Even set lines or night lines are prohibited, and to be found on a lake with spear, jack, net, set lines, artificial light, explosives, etc., is *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

SPEARING FISH.—In streams where there is no local act to the contrary, red-sides, grass pike, mullet and suckers may be taken with dip net or spear at any time, and other fish with the exception of bass, trout, salmon and grayling, may be speared any time except during March, April, May and June.

FISH NETS.—With the exception of dip nets as above stated, no nets of any kind may be used except in the great lakes, the bays and harbors connected with said lakes, and the St. Mary's, Saginaw, St. Clair and Detroit rivers. Information in regard to fishing in these waters furnished on application.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.



THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY possesses many advantages and is at once the favorite line for those in search of Canada's choicest fields of enjoyment. A glance at the map will convince the reader of the proud position it occupies. Follow its course along the side of the majestic St. Lawrence for 400 miles, and gaze upon the matchless scenery through which it passes, and branching off from right to left to what bewitching spots it leads! taking us one moment through devious circuits along the shores of broad and sinuous rivers; through shaded avenues of sylvatic loveliness, where one is tempted to echo the words of the poet

"Here is the forest primeval"

or, winding its way across the open country, reveals some mighty Fall, emblem of Eternal Power; pouring in polished velocity down into the abyss below from which it rises again in a thousand inexplicable shapes in the form of spray, glittering in the sunshine like a shower of broken crystals.

In fact, all along its lines charming scenery, delightful streams and lakes, to which many a romance is attached, are scattered in profusion. Nature has been so lavish in the display of her charms in our fair Dominion, that it would be Quixotic to attempt to describe within such a small space the Utopian fields which are within the reach of the pleasure seeker, so this little work is sent forth merely as an indicator, which among the labyrinth of routes open for selection will point its finger to some of the most famous.

To those who have traversed these grounds before, this little book may be acceptable as a pleasant reminder of past enjoyment, while those who have the pleasure in store may accept it as a guide, which will not lead them astray.

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SIR HENRY
L. J. SEAR
W. WAINW
C. PERCY
R. WRIGHT
N. J. POWE
G. T. BELL
J. BURTON
J. J. CUNN
J. BROUGH
JOHN EARL
A. WHITE..
A. H. HARR
R. QUINN..
H. WALLIS
J. STEPHEN
C. STIFF....
E. WRAGGE
E. P. HANNA
J. G. MACKL
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GENERAL OFFICES, MONTREAL, CANADA. LONDON OFFICE, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street. - - London, Eng.

OFFICERS:

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W. WAINWRIGHT	Assistant General Manager. " "
C. PERCY	General Manager's Assistant. " "
R. WRIGHT	Treasurer. " "
N. J. POWER	General Passenger Agent. " "
G. T. BELL	Assistant General Passenger Agent. " "
J. BURTON	General Freight Agent. " "
J. J. CUNNINGHAM	Assistant General Freight Agent. " "
J. BROUGHTON	Freight Claim Agent. " "
JOHN EARLS	Western District Freight Agent. Hamilton, Ont.
A. WHITE	Central District " " Toronto, Ont.
A. H. HARRIS	Eastern District " " Montreal, P. Q.
R. QUINN	European Traffic Agent. Liverpool, Eng.
H. WALLIS	Mechanical Superintendent. Montreal, P. Q.
J. STEPHENSON	Superintendent (except South. Div.) " "
C. STIFF	Superintendent Southern Division. Hamilton, Ont.
E. WRAGGE	Local Manager. Toronto, Ont.
E. P. HANNAFORD	Chief Engineer {except G. W. and } Montreal, P. Q.
J. G. MACKLIN	Ass't Engineer { N. & N. W. Div's } Peterboro' Ont.
J. HOBSON	Chief Engineer { G. W. and } Hamilton, Ont.
H. HOLGATE	Ass't Engineer { N. & N. W. Div's } Allandale, Ont.
H. W. WALKER	Accountant. Montreal, P. Q.
J. F. WALKER	Traffic Auditor. " "
W. H. ROSEVEAR	Car Accountant. " "
J. TAYLOR	General Storekeeper. " "
H. K. RITCHIE	Stationery Agent. " "
S. SYMONS	General Baggage Agent. " "

POINTERS.

SPORTSMEN.—For sportsmen in parties of five or more travelling together on the going journey on hunting or fishing expeditions, return tickets, good for one month, will be issued at single first-class fare and a third, and two hundred (200) pounds baggage, consisting of wearing apparel and sportsmen's outfit, such as tents, camp utensils, etc., including a fish or game catch of 50 lbs. in weight, will be carried free for each *bona fide* sportsman. One dog will be carried free, in the baggage car, for each sportsman, but all dogs in excess of this allowance will be charged for at regular rates. Guns in wooden, canvas, or leather cases, may be taken into passenger cars, but if not so protected, they must be conveyed in the baggage car at owner's risk. Canoes, skiffs and other boats will not be taken in the baggage car, but must be forwarded by freight train or by Express. The foregoing fares and arrangements will apply only to Cobourg, Sarnia, Jeannette's Creek, Stoney Point, Windsor, Chatham, Wlarton, Kincardine, Southampton, Goderich, Port Rowan, Port Dover, Penetang, Orillia, and all points north of Orillia to North Bay; to all stations on the Midland Division north of, but not including, Agincourt, Myrtle, Milbrook and Belleville, and to stations on the Erie & Huron Ry., Wallaceburg to Ron d'Eau inclusive.

PERSONAL BAGGAGE, consisting of wearing apparel, when not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds for each full ticket, and seventy-five

pounds for each half ticket, will be checked free and carried on passenger trains, providing the same is securely enclosed in trunks, chests, valises, or in such a form as can be conveniently checked. Passengers from Canada destined to points in the United States can have their baggage checked through and examined by the U. S. Customs Officers at Montreal, Prescott, Toronto, Stratford, or London, as may be most convenient, thereby saving all trouble and annoyance at the frontier. If not examined as above, passengers will require to claim their baggage at the frontier, and have it examined by the Custom Officer before it can be forwarded to destination. All baggage should be addressed. Personal baggage in excess of 150 lbs. for each adult ticket will be charged for in accordance with tariff furnished Agents, but any piece of baggage weighing more than 250 lbs. will not be checked nor accepted for transportation in baggage car. Passengers paying for excess baggage should see they receive an "Excess Baggage" receipt, which must be delivered to the Agent with the checks when the baggage is claimed. To avoid inconvenience, and possible detention, passengers with baggage are requested to purchase tickets at least fifteen minutes before advertised leaving time of train on which it is the intention to take passage, as the rules of the Company require Baggage Agents to examine tickets before checking baggage. Notice is hereby given that the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY is not responsible for the loss of unchecked baggage or parcels left at stations or in cars.

DOGS, provided with a suitable collar and chain to secure them, will be carried in the baggage car, at owner's risk, between stations on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The charge for each dog, except under the special arrangement provided for Sportsmen, will be the same as for 100 lbs. excess baggage.

BICYCLES AND BABY CARRIAGES, will be checked to stations on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY as personal baggage, at owner's risk, estimating the weight of the former at 150 lbs. each, and the latter at 75 lbs. each, but not more than one bicycle or baby carriage will be checked on each ticket.

STORAGE OF BAGGAGE.—On all baggage not claimed within 24 hours after its arrival, storage charges will be collected at the rate of 10c. each piece per week or part of a week.

TICKET OFFICES at all important stations are open twenty minutes before the advertised departure of passenger trains, and passengers are respectfully requested to purchase tickets and get their baggage checked before taking seats in such trains.

PASSENGERS should always procure their tickets at regular Railway Ticket Offices, and, as the Railway Companies are not responsible for lost tickets, all possible precaution should be taken to prevent their being lost. When purchasing tickets, always make a memorandum of the "Form Number," "Consecutive Number," "Where and by what Railway issued," "Date issued," and "Destination"; and if baggage is checked take a record of the number of the baggage check and the name of the station checked from. This will aid in the recovery of the tickets or baggage if lost or mis-carried.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 1st Class, valid one month from date of issue, are for sale at reduced fares between stations on the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. They are not transferable, and are not good to stop over at any intermediate station.

STOP OVER CHECKS, good for thirty days, will be issued on application to conductors on regular first-class single tickets. Limited first and second

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class tickets are good only for continuous passage and do not entitle holder to stop over.

REFRESHMENT ROOMS, where ample time is allowed for passengers to partake of meals comfortably, are situated at Portland, Gorham, Island Pond, Levis, Richmond, Montreal, Kingston Junc, Cobourg, Campbellford, Blackwater Junc, Toronto, Atlandale, Gravenhurst, Muskoka Wharf, Hamilton, (So. Div. St'n), Niagara Falls, Stratford, Palmerston, London and Port Huron Tunnel Station. Lunch Counter at Danville Junc., Cornwall, Hamilton (N. & N. W. Div.), Harrisburg and Chatham.

DINING CARS are run between Suspension Bridge and Detroit, over the Southern Division, furnishing the best and most elaborate meals at reasonable prices.

A **SPECIAL CAR** will be reserved for the exclusive use of parties who purchase eighteen or more first-class or twenty-five or more second-class tickets at regular fares.

FULL INFORMATION respecting train connections at Junction or Terminal Stations, through fares, etc., will be cheerfully given on application to the General Passenger Agent, or to any Ticket Agent of the Company.



TO WHOM TO APPLY.

Full information as to Tickets, Sleeping Car Fares, etc., may be obtained from any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway and its connections. The addresses of District and principal Ticket Agencies of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., only are shown below:

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.	CORNWALL BROS.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.	U. E. THOMPSON.
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.	J. H. H. JURY.
BOSTON, MASS., N. J. GRACE, New Eng. Pass. Agent.	560 Washington St.
" J. S. TURNBULL, Trav. Pass. Agent.	
BUFFALO, N. Y., T. D. SHERIDAN, North Pass. Agent.	177 Washington St.
" R. BUSHBY, Trav. Pass. Agent.	
BRANTFORD, ONT.	L. E. BLACKADER.
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COBOURG, ONT.	Geo. CURRY.
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" D. S. WAGSTAFF, Mich. and South West Pass. Agent.	
" J. J. FERRIS, City Ticket Agent.	
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" J. J. FERRIS, Trav. Pass. Agent.	
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GUELPH, ONT.	G. A. OXNARD.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.	Central Agent, 175 St. Vincent St.
HALIFAX, N. S., R. F. ARMSTRONG, Central Agent Maritime Province	
" (Pass & Freight) Hollett St.	
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KINGSTON, ONT.	THOS. HANLEY.
LIVERPOOL, ENGL.	R. QUINN European Traffic Agent, 25 Water St.
LINDSAY, ONT.	F. C. TAYLOR.
LONDON, ONT.	EDW. DE LA HOOKE, 3 Masonic Temple.
MANCHESTER, ENGL.	T. F. WAINWRIGHT, City Tkt Agent, 30 Canton St.
MONTREAL, P. Q.	D. O. PEASE, Dist. Pass. Agent.
" J. QUINLAN, Trav. Pass. Agent.	Bonaventure.
" D. O'BRIEN, City Ticket Agent 143 St. James St.	
NEW YORK, N. Y., P. DWYER, E. P. Agent C. & G. T. R.	271 Broadway.
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" D. ISAACS, Prospect House.	
" ONT. G. M. COLBURN, Clifton House.	
" G. B. OSWELL, Cent. Pass. Agent.	
OGDENSBURG, N. Y., J. H. PHILLIPS, Ticket Agent.	62 1/2 Ford St.
" H. J. GOODNO, Trav. Pass. Agent.	
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OTTAWA, ONT.	A. H. TAYLOR, Russell House Block.
PARIS, ONT.	B. TRAVERS.
PASADALE, ONT.	T. W. TODD.
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PORT HOPE, ONT.	S. PATTERSON.
PORTLAND, ME.	JNO. DAVIS.
PRESCOTT, ONT.	H. DE ROUVILLE.
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" and 17 Sous-le-Fort Street.	
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ST. JOHN, N. B.	C. E. L. JARVIS.
ST. THOMAS, ONT.	D. K. MCKENZIE.
SARNIA, ONT.	J. S. SYMINGTON.
SHERBROOKE, QUE.	F. DALE.
SIMCOE, ONT.	D. B. WALLACE.
STRATFORD, ONT.	A. H. ALEXANDER.
" M. C. DICKSON, Dist. Pass. Agent Union St'n, Toronto.	
" C. W. GRAVES, Trav. Pass. Agent London.	
TORONTO, ONT., P. J. SLATTERY, City and Dist. Pass. Agent,	
" Corner King and Yonge Sts. and 20 York St.	
WHITBY, ONT.	E. STEPHENS.
WINDSOR, ONT.	R. M. MOORE.
WOODSTOCK, ONT.	J. A. MCKENZIE.

G. T. BELL,

Assistant General Pass. Agent

N. J. POWER,

General Passenger Agent

MONTREAL, P. Q.

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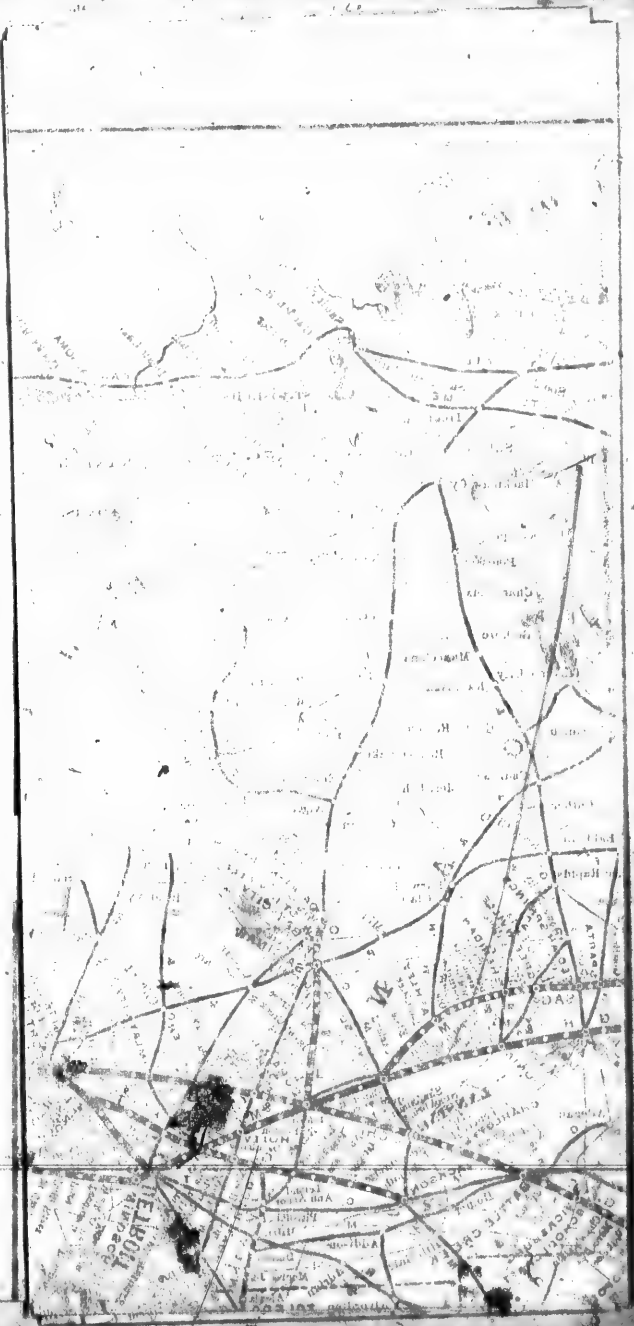
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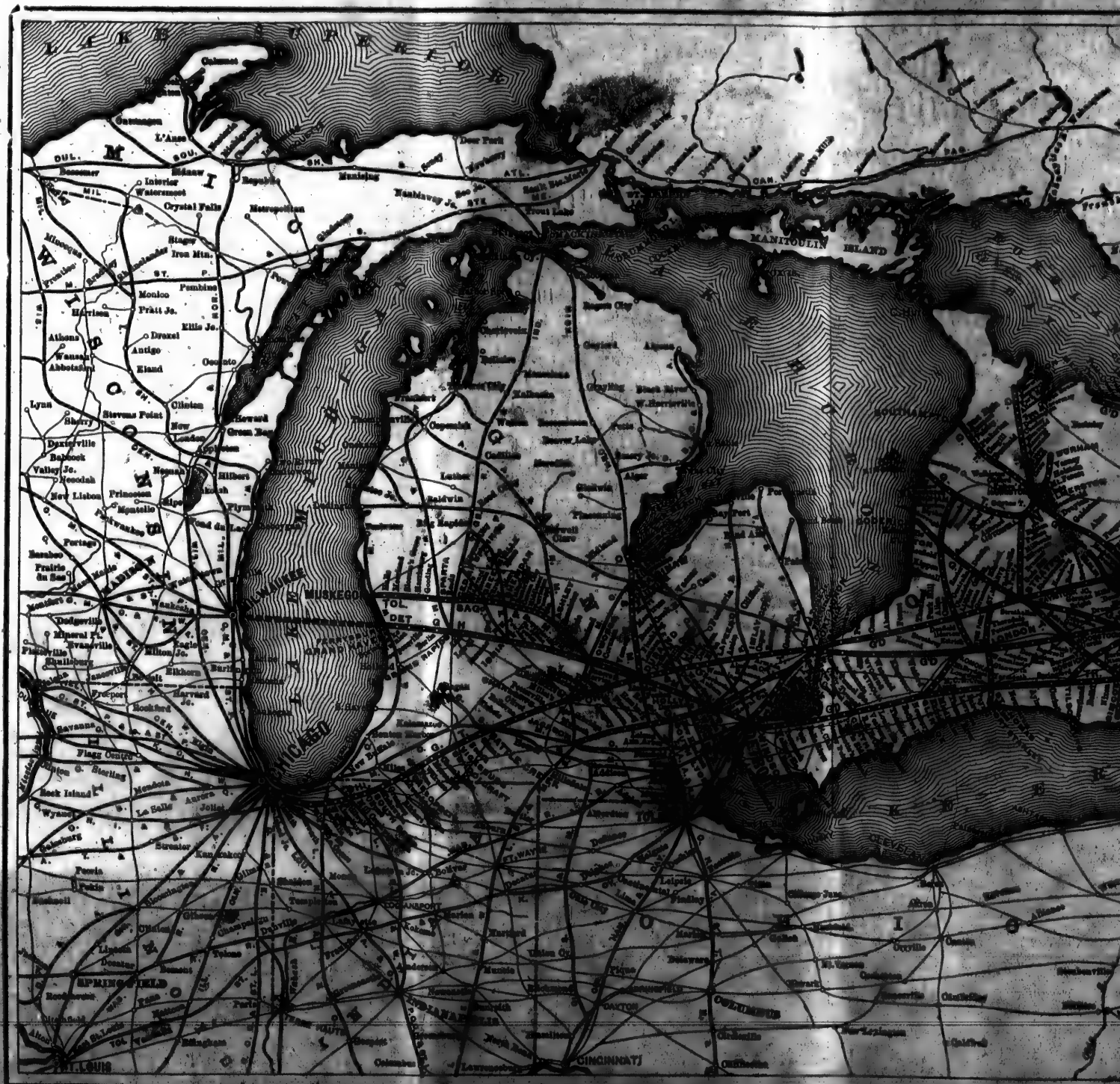
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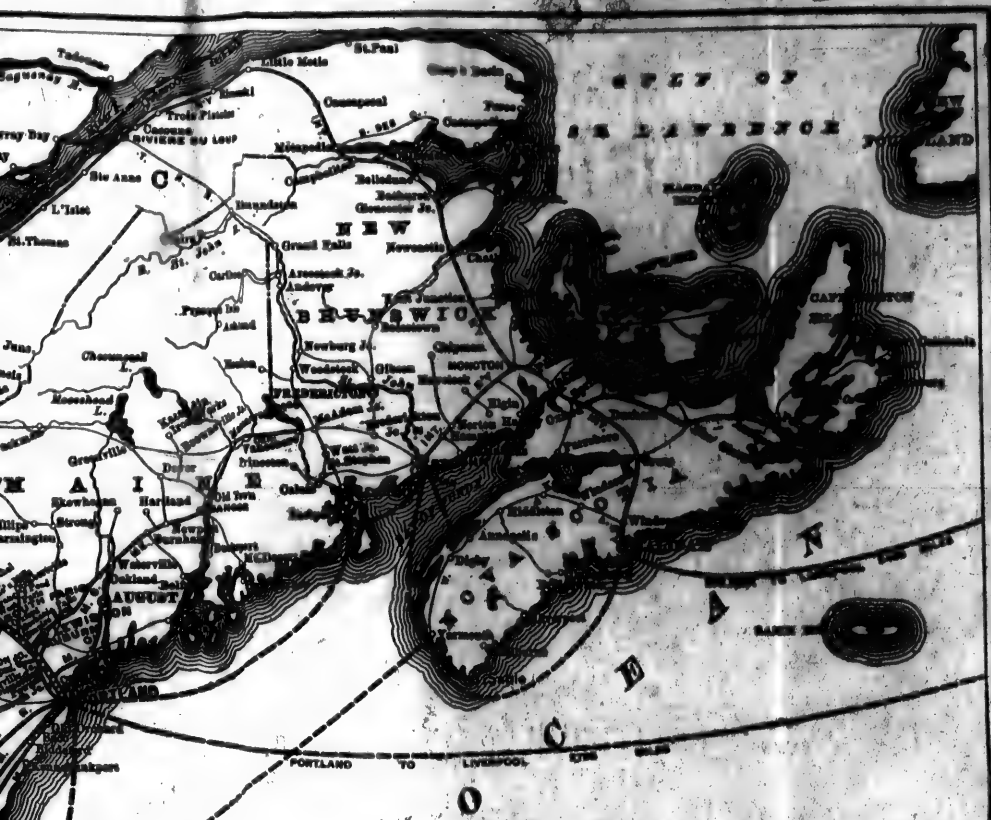








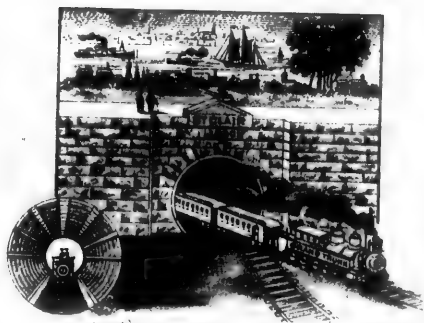




Map of the
GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY
 and Connections.







W. D. O'BRIEN
ARCHT.
143 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.



